[TFR 179-1]

INFORMATION

on facts concerning the downing of American aircraft over DRV [Democratic Republic of Vietnam] territory and the capture of fliers, contained in documents of the GRU [Main Reconnaissance Directorate] of the GSh [General Staff] of the Russian Armed Forces

1. On 24 July 1965, three F-4C aircraft were shot down; one of which crashed and burned; the second crashed into the jungle (a flier was captured); and the third crashed in Laos.

2. On 27 July 1965, four F-105 aircraft were shot down in an area 48 km northwest of Hanoi, three fliers were captured.

3. On 17 March 1966, an A-4F aircraft was shot down 7 km north of the city of Vinh, a flier was captured.

4. On 15 June 1966, an A-4E was shot down 13 km southwest of the city of Nam Dinh, a flier was captured.

5. On 21 June 1966, two F-8U aircraft were shot down near the city of Ha Bac, one American flier was captured.

6. In July 1966, an American aircraft was shot down over DRV territory. A flier, who had arrived in Thailand for operations in Vietnam, was captured.

7 On 20 July 1966, an aircraft was shot down 8 km west of Thai Nguyen, four fliers were captured.

8. On 23 July 1966, an F-105 aircraft was shot down 14 km northwest of the city of Ha Dong, two fliers were captured.

9. On 7 August 1966, three F-105 aircraft were shot down 8 km west of the city of Phu Long Thuong, three fliers were captured.

10. On 19 September 1966, an F-105 aircraft was shot down 9 km northeast of the city of Phu Long Thuong, one flier was captured

11 On 2 December 1966, 10-12 aircraft were shot down over DRV territory, three fliers were captured.

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12. On 2 December 1966, an F-4 aircraft was shot down 6 km southeast of the city of Tuyen Quang, two fliers were captured.

13. On 13 December 1966, an aircraft was shot down over Hanoi or Haiphong, a wounded flier was captured who later died.

14. On 16 January 1967, two RF-4C aircraft were shot down 14 km southwest of the city of Tuyen Quang, one flier was captured, a second was dead when landed

15. On 19 January 1967, an F-4H aircraft was shot down 22 km northeast of Hanoi, two fliers were captured.

16 On 18 February 1967, an F-4H aircraft was shot down 17 km northeast of the city of Vinh, two fliers were captured.

17. On 26 March 1967, 6 or 7 aircraft were shot down in combat over DRV territory, 7 fliers' parachutes were found, two [fliers] were captured.

18 On 25 April 1967, an F-105 aircraft was shot down 9 km south of the city of Thai Nguyen, one flier was captured.

19. On 26 April 1967, an F-105 aircraft was shot down 16 km northwest of the city of Phu Tho, two fliers were captured.

20. On 19 May 1967, 11 aircraft were shot down over Hanoi, 7 fliers were captured.

21. On 18 December 1971, 4 aircraft were shot down near the An Son airfield, 4 fliers were captured.

22. On 11 and 16 February 1972, three aircraft were shot down over DRV territory, two fliers were captured.

23. From 9 till 15 May 1972, 29 aircraft were shot down over DRV territory, more than 10 fliers were captured.

24. On 27 June 1972, 5 aircraft were shot down over Hanoi, 3 fliers were captured.

The GRU of the GSh [General Staff] does not have any further information at its disposal.

[TFR 179-3]

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GENERAL STAFF OF USSR ARMED FORCES
CHIEF INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE

TOP SECRET

Copy No.

REPORT
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TsK PTV [Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers' Party], HOANG ANH, TO THE XX PLENUM OF THE TsK PTV, WHICH WAS HELD IN THE END OF DECEMBER 1970-BEGINNING OF JANUARY 1971

(Translated from Vietnamese)

[handwritten "Only pages 11, 18"]

Moscow - 1971

[stamp "0937[8? cut-off]"]

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... significant quantity of the enemy. At the same time, we avoided heavy losses on our part. That is also a huge victory for our strategic policy.

Now another issue. When we announced the names of the 368 American fliers who were shot down and taken prisoner on DRV [Democratic Republic of Vietnam] territory, the opportunists started to say that this was a concession to the Americans. That is incorrect. It is not a concession, but rather, a blow to Nixon politically. We have gained much by this. The opportunists are also saying that we are making concessions to the Americans at the Paris negotiations as well. That too is incorrect. Our policy at the negotiations is correct.

Thus, as a whole, we are pursuing a correct policy; although, we acknowledge that some mistakes are made. The opportunists' group seizes these few mistakes in order to prove that our party's entire course is erroneous. Its members say that we are afraid of difficulties and sacrifices. That is untrue. We are not afraid of sacrifices and difficulties, but another thing must be taken into consideration: our people have been engaged in continuous armed struggle for 25 years. During this time a great many people perished. If we were really afraid of sacrifices and difficulties, as the opportunists claim, then we would not have started an armed conflict against the Americans. One must see the connection between victories and losses and objectively evaluate the situation.

Naturally, we have [made] mistakes in military matters in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, in matters of economic organization in the DRV and in matters of raising the well-being of the population. We are especially concerned about the question of improving the living conditions of the people. One must take into consideration that our opportunities in this area are limited at the present, and therefore, this problem has not yet been solved. Besides all else, the opportunists are preventing us from solving it.

We clearly see the opportunists' mistakes and at this Plenum, having thoroughly analyzed their views, we will give them a decisive fight. We reserve for them the right and the opportunity to admit their mistakes and to correct them. Then they will again be able to serve the party and the people.

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...to strike a crippling blow to our rear area, he will gain a huge advantage in the military theater of operations.

Our losses from enemy air operations are great, yet the enemy does not have the strength through air operations alone to inflict such damage as to have ruinous consequences for us. However, if the enemy using its diversionary forces (and other forces) launches an invasion of the North, we will suffer heavy losses. Therefore, we must raise our vigilance and repulse all of the aggressors' intrigues; since, in our opinion, the enemy may launch such an invasion using infantry and marines with powerful air and naval support. We believe that the enemy will not try to invade the whole of North Vietnamese territory but only those regions where there are important lines of communications that lead to Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. Together with achieving their military goals, the enemy expects that an invasion would put political pressure on us, would demoralize the people and would force them to give up the struggle for the liberation of the South.

Now, I want to address one more issue - about the captured American fliers. The total number of captured American fliers in the DRV consists of 735 people. As I have already stated, we announced the names of 368 fliers. That's our diplomatic step. If the Americans will agree to withdraw their forces from South Vietnam, we will, as a start, return these 368 people to them. And when the Americans finish withdrawing their forces, we will give the rest back to them. The issue of the captured American fliers, by virtue of the abovementioned, is of great importance to us.

As a whole, speaking about the situation in South Vietnam, I want to emphasize that it is favorable to us, even though we are encountering considerable difficulties. We will try to do everything within our power to achieve even greater successes in South Vietnam.

In Cambodia, after the reactionary coup on 18 March 1970 and after American-Saigon forces were moved into its [Cambodian] territory...

[remainder of document was not received]